

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

CONDUCTING EDITOR,  
ORANGE JUDD, A. M.

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## For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

ALL letters relating to Editorial matters should be addressed to Mr. ORANGE JUDD, (the Conducting Editor).

Letters inclosing subscriptions and on other business should be directed to ALLEN & Co., Publishers, and also those referring to both departments. Editorial and business matters, if in the same letter, should be on separate sheets.

## HINTS ON SOWING WHEAT.

The certainty of the wheat crop as compared with other staple farm productions; its universal adaptability as an article of food; the safety, ease and cheapness with which it may be transported to any part of the world where needed, and its being pre-eminently a cash-yielding material, all point out this crop as one worthy of the greatest attention of farmers in every section of the country, where its cultivation is not precluded by the circumstances of soil or climate. The uniform high, or at least remunerative prices for several years past, and the probability of a continued European demand, for a year or more after the establishment of peace—an event not prospectively near—are additional considerations which should prompt to sowing a large breadth the present Autumn. We will, therefore, throw out a few hints upon the methods of increasing the amount sown, and process of cultivation.

There are many acres upon every farm that may be sown to wheat, with a prospect of only half a crop—better than to lie in stubble or poor pasture. The opinion that all grass land must be plowed previous to harvest, and lie sometime as Summer-fallow, is erroneous. A meadow or pasture may be turned over in September, and wheat sown directly upon the inverted sod. Such land should be well harrowed after plowing, and if very poor, a light coating of rotted manure or guano be worked into the surface to supply the necessities of the plant until the decay of the underlying sods. Stubble land, whether of oats, wheat or barley, may also be sown profitably, if a coating of manure or guano be applied; and it is even better to obtain a half or two-thirds crop, than to let such ground lie idle for a whole year. Those who understand well the philosophy of manuring, find no difficulty in getting remunerative crops of wheat every year from the same field, though a rotation of crops is always advisable, where it can

be done without contracting the amount of the more important crop.

## SELECTION OF SEED.

This should be attended to before as well as after threshing. The wheat ripening earliest should invariably be saved for seed. The manner of threshing is important. When wheat is crowded through a machine with close setting, sharp teeth, a great number of the kernels are broken, or crushed so as to destroy the germ, though the fracture may not be perceptible to the eye, at least without careful inspection. We have counted ten to twenty-five in a hundred kernels thus spoiled for seed. We have latterly recommended to place the whole sheaves upon the barn floor, and beat off with the flail the largest and best kernels for seed; and then lay aside the sheaves to be run through a machine afterwards. Two men will readily beat off thirty to sixty bushels of seed in a day, if the threshing floor is adjacent to the wheat-mow, since a very little beating will take out half or more of the grain.

Select the largest, plumpest kernels for seed. To pass over the generally established principle that "like produces like," there is an important consideration that we have not seen referred to by writers on the selection of various kinds of seed. Every seed contains not only the germ of the future plant, but also a supply of nourishment for the first wants of the young shoot. The germ of the wheat seed is very small, and the great bulk of the kernel is composed of what must nourish the germ until it has sent forth roots into the soil and leaves into the air. If now the kernel be small or shriveled, the young shoot will lack for nourishment, will get a poor start, and for a long time have but a comparatively feeble growth; while from the full, plump kernel the shoot will derive a full supply of pabulum, will send forth vigorous roots and leaves, and will have a much better chance for a rapid after-growth. Three hundred pounds per acre of guano, intimately mingled with the soil, has been found to exert a powerful effect upon the wheat plants, and yet that amount of guano does not furnish to each cubic inch of soil as much nourishment as there is in a single plump kernel of wheat. This reasoning must appear obvious to every one; and to this we may add the fact that, in our own experience, as well as from extended observation, we have found the practice of selecting large seed to be highly profitable. Our method has been to run the wheat designed for seed over a coarse screen, which sorted out only about one,

third of the largest kernels. After pursuing this method for a very few years, the general character of the wheat was so much improved that after selecting one-third of the plumpest kernels for seed and home use, what remained still commanded the highest market price. Another advantage of this course is, that we thus get rid of all "fou stuff."

*Varieties of Seed.*—Almost every section of the country has some particular variety of wheat which has been found best adapted to the locality, and no general rule can be given. Let every farmer be sure and get the best, and not sow a poorer variety because he happens to have it. He can usually exchange with a neighbor, giving wheat good for consumption or market, for that which is more valuable for seed. Better to expend a dollar more for good seed than sow poor, when \$10 to \$12 per acre is to be laid out in other expenses of cultivation. An additional yield of two or three bushels for the same labor in cultivating will well repay the difference between good and bad seed.

From nearly all accounts of the past and present year, the Red Mediterranean wheat has been found the most reliable, and wherever this seed is accessible we advise to procure it for a part or the whole of the next crop.

## SOW WHEAT EARLY.

Every year's experience and observation show more and more plainly the importance of sowing wheat early. One half or more of the reports from the wheat crop during two years past contain in substance the following: "Early sown wheat is good, but late sown is Winter-killed," or "injured by the insect." Wheat should get well rooted before frosts set in. The long roots will be far less liable to be thrown out by frost. Nature is a good teacher; as soon as the old crop is ripe the seeds fall to the ground and commence growing again. North of latitude 42° it would be better if every grain of seed wheat were in the ground early in September. From 40° to 42°, wheat sowing should be finished by the first week in October.

## METHOD OF SOWING WHEAT.

Every person raising twenty or thirty acres of wheat can well afford to purchase a seed-drill, unless he can join a neighbor in buying one. Some of the advantages of drilling-in wheat instead of sowing broadcast may be summed up as follows:

The seed is put into the ground at a uniform depth, the plants come up evenly, grow evenly, and ripen at the same time.

A much smaller quantity of seed is required, because no allowance need be made for portions left partially covered, or covered too deeply; nor for a large number of seeds falling together, as usually happens in broadcast sowing; nearly half a bushel of seed per acre may thus be saved, which, with the present high price of wheat, would pay the cost of a seed-sower the first year, upon a large farm, or where several small farmers unite in purchasing one.

Where the plants grow at uniform distances the light and air enter more freely, and a more vigorous growth is secured. Direct experiments have shown that where the heads of wheat stand well apart the kernels upon each head are plumper, and often more than double the number of those upon heads growing closely together.

With the plants at equal distances, the roots occupy the whole soil, and do not interfere with each other, and there is a greater certainty of using up all the fertilizer applied to the ground.

Next to drilling-in wheat we recommend plowing it in with shallow furrows. In this method the grain is covered more uniformly with the plow than it would be, with a harrow; the plants come up in rows and admit light and air; and as they stand between the small ridges, the soil from these will crumble down with frost, and falling around the roots, will be partially equivalent to hoeing. Of course the ground should not be touched with harrow, roller or brush after the wheat is plowed in.

#### MANURES FOR WHEAT.

These must be varied to meet the condition of the soil. Where the ground is cold and wet, and consequently contains undecayed vegetable matter, alkalies, such as newly-slacked lime or unleached ashes, are highly valuable. In soils not abounding already in sulphate of iron or sulphuric acid in some form, plaster of paris is an excellent fertilizer, as it—so to speak—catches ammonia from the air and from rain water, and thus supplies wheat with one of its best stimulants. Barn-yard manures of all kinds are always good. We recommend less rotting or composting than is usually practiced; let the manure, even to long straw, be kept from fermenting, and get it under the surface soil, where it will without fail decay gradually and furnish just the nourishment needed. If this is done there will not be a waste of the greater part of the best elements which are usually lost in the rotting process. Clover plowed under when at its full growth, and while still green, is one of the very best fertilizers for wheat. When clover, or manure, or sod is once plowed under, whether before or after the harvest season, it should never be turned up again. Let the surface be thoroughly pulverized with a heavy, sharp harrow, or with a cultivator, but never use the plow a second time, at least not deeply enough to throw up to the surface the organic or vegetable substances buried at the first plowing.

Of all "foreign manures" yet tried upon wheat, there has none been found so generally beneficial as genuine Peruvian guano.

Wheat seems to delight especially in ammonia, and guano furnishes this in abundance at the cheapest rate. Much value has been claimed for super-phosphate of lime and other manufactured articles, but the benefit derived from these often lies more in the advertisement of the interested manufacturers, than in any observed valuable results. Comparatively good results have, indeed, been observed, but it is worthy of remark that these have always followed where guano, or some good substitute for it, has been added to the super-phosphate. The safer, cheaper plan for the purchaser is, to go to the fountain head and get the pure, undiluted guano itself.

#### MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF SOILS FOR WHEAT.

First of all, after making it dry, let it be stirred deeply; we do not say plowed deeply in the common acceptance of that word, for it is not always advisable to turn up to the surface a great depth of the sub-soil. This may be poisonous, or otherwise unfit for direct contact with the young plant. But it should at least be stirred below with a sub-soil plow to let in the air and allow water to drain off. If this is done the roots will strike down to a greater depth; they will derive more nourishment, as well as sap with which to appropriate the food collected from the air by the leaves; the frost will be less likely to heave them out; and the roots thus allowed by the deep cultivation to penetrate deep downwards, will be below the temporary effect of the sun in long drouths or hot weather.

Where under draining is not already done, wheat soil should in all cases be plowed in narrow lands, and the dead furrows between be left deep and well cleaned out, so that no water shall stand in the soil during freezing weather. A single illustration will show the importance of this. Dry or partly dry solid substances like soil, are but comparatively little expanded and contracted by heat and cold, while water expands and contracts about one-eighth of its whole bulk by a change of nine degrees of temperature, (40° to 31°.) Eight measures of water will produce nine measures of ice, and a soil saturated with water will swell and contract in freezing and thawing just as much as the same bulk of water itself. Now a wet soil by these alternate expansions and contractions, breaks and tears the roots of wheat, and if it is not winter killed outright, it will be so much injured as to have a sickly, late growth in the Spring—a result not found where the soil is free from water during winter. All winter crops are in a similar condition. Hence, we repeat, let the best provision possible be made to keep the ground free from water during freezing weather.

**KILLING STUMPS.**—Mr. Howard of Islip, inquires if there is not some acid or other compound that could be used on stumps of trees, to prevent their sprouting so vigorously as they often do.

Either of the stronger acids, and especially nitric acid, if applied in sufficient quantities, would effect this, but the cost would be ten times as great as the frequent use of an ax for a dozen years. If no leaves or shoots

are permitted to grow for two or three years in succession the roots will die a "natural death." It is allowing a few shoots to remain every year that keeps alive some portion of the roots. No plant will long survive the entire deprivation of leaves, which are its lungs as well as feeders.

#### HYDROPHOBIA.

There are a number of recipes going the rounds of the newspapers, for the treatment of persons and animals bitten by mad dogs. One premises the existence of little vesicles or water blisters under the tongue, which are to be opened on a certain day, for the escape of the poison from the system. It can hardly be necessary to say, that all this is absurd as it appears to be; that this is an old story again in circulation, and that these vesicles have been looked for repeatedly but never found.

Another receipt for the cure of canine madness, recommends some mixture of calcined oyster shells, to be taken into the stomach at stated intervals; a medicine, of which the most that can be said is, that it would do no harm.

But all these receipts are productive of mischief, as any confidence that may be reposed in them leads to delay. When a person is bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, the proper course to be pursued is, not to kill the dog, but to confine him where he can do no further mischief. The latent period of the disease in the dog is only eight or nine days, so that, if this time elapse without any signs of madness, the person need feel no alarm. The longest period urged for keeping the dog in confinement is thirty days.

It is commonly supposed that if a dog bite a person during the time between having been bitten and running mad, on killing the dog all danger to the person is avoided; but there is no ground for this belief, and the practice prevents knowing whether the person is really in danger.

Experience has shown that of those bitten, but a small portion are affected with the disease. Hunter states an instance, in which twenty persons were bitten by one rabid animal, and only one had hydrophobia. Hence has arisen the multiplicity of "sure cures" that are going the rounds of the newspapers—receipts that are worthless; for we have yet to receive evidence of the first case, in which human intervention has delayed the progress of hydrophobia, when the disease had been once developed. There is a case reported by a Liverpool surgeon, under the name of *hydrophobic mania*, which ended in restoration to health; but the bite of a cat, to which it was attributed, occurred ten or eleven years previously!

The only treatment worthy of confidence is, preventive. It consists in removing, as far as may be, the poison from the wound, and then searing its surface. To this end, it should be immediately and repeatedly washed with water. If a limb has been bitten, a handkerchief should be tied around it between the wound and the body, and tight-



ened with a stick, so as to prevent circulation.

If the dog is known to be mad, the bitten flesh should be unhesitatingly removed with the knife, and the surface of the fresh wound afterwards destroyed with a hot iron. These are the only means worthy of confidence, and an energetic and timely use of them has been proved to be certain in preventing this horrible disease.

The scar is said to become swollen and tender just before madness takes place; and it is now a practice very well settled to cut it out at any time before disease occurs, if there should be just cause of apprehension.

If the wound for any reason can not be treated in so summary a manner, we must resort to continued washings, to suction with a cupping glass, or junk bottle from which hot water has been emptied, or with a tobacco-pipe, and the after application of caustic or hot iron. It is not safe to cleanse such a wound with the mouth, as cases are on record where the disease has been taken in this way. Finally, a poultice of flax-seed or bread and milk should be applied. The whole of this treatment is equally as applicable to animals as men.

We have been thus explicit, as life often depends on prompt action to prevent absorption of the poisonous saliva, and there is no time to consult books or run for a doctor.

*For the American Agriculturist.*  
**RUNNET FOR SCOURS.**

I learn from your paper of the 26th July, that you wish something more explicit relative to runnet for the scours in cattle and sheep; and I will give you all that I know on the subject. In the fall of 1837, I discovered that several of my lambs had the scours. They were from six to seven months old. I had about 150, and the disease prevailed among them till some 30 of them died. I tried several kinds of medicine, without deriving much benefit, until a friend advised me to give them runnet, saying that he had had a two year old steer that came near dying, and after giving him those things that he considered the most powerful astringents for some two or three weeks, a friend had recommended runnet, and he had given him a pint once in 12 hours; two or three doses effecting a final cure. My wife being a cheese-maker had it on hand. I took it in the same state she used it for cheese, and gave four table-spoonfuls to each lamb, and my flock was restored to health in a few days. Not one more died. The second dose was given to but very few, and I have used no other medicine for scours in my cattle or sheep from that day to this. I give six table-spoonfuls to an old sheep, and have never known it to fail. I wait 24 hours before I give the second dose to a sheep; but the first dose generally cures. On some, however, when dying with old age, and in the last stage of their illness, the runnet has had no effect. As to the strength of the article, I am not able to give you any further information than that it is what the cheese-maker calls good runnet to set a curd for cheese. I keep it by me the year round,

though I seldom need it except fall and spring, when my sheep are eating frozen grass.

BURDETT, Schuyler Co., N. Y. REED BURRITT.

*For the American Agriculturist.*  
**PRESERVING TOMATOES.**

In your last number, you ask for a receipt for "an effectual, economical method of preserving ripe tomatoes for winter use."

The most effectual method is to cook them thoroughly, and put in air-tight cans. When wanted for the table, heat them and season to the taste.

A more economical method is, after cooking, put them in glass bottles; set the bottles in water, and allow it to heat gradually, in order to expel the air; cook and seal them and keep in a cool place.

The following is an excellent method of preparing them, to be eaten as a salad: Place in a deep stone jar a layer of ripe tomatoes; sprinkle over them a little salt and ground mustard, then a layer of sliced onions. Continue this till the jar is full; then pour over them strong cold vinegar sufficient to cover them.

I would recommend the receipt "for pickling green tomatoes;" published in a number of your paper, nearly a year since, as being *super-excellent* as a pickle.

I can recommend each of these modes of preserving tomatoes, having proved them myself, or seen them practised by others.

P.

**TO PRESERVE SWEET CORN.**—Allow the kernel to assume its rich, saccharine, pulpy state; do not pluck too soon—then the kernel is watery; defer not too long—it will be too hard and dry. When plucked at the right point of growth, boil on the ear till fit for the table; remove from the cob with a table-knife, and spread out thin on a sheet, in a good sunny exposure; a scaffold of clean bright boards is desirable; stir frequently for one or two days; keep from the dew and rain, and when well-dried hang up in bags in a dry place. It will be almost as good as when served up in the regular season, if care is observed in dressing. It should stand in water over night, and be boiled gently until soft and plump, and served up according to taste. It is a palatable article, exceedingly nutritious, and serves to enrich the table during those months in which the good housewife is put to her wits' end to know what vegetable beyond the potato, shall adorn her table.

**SALT FOR THE GOOSEBERRY CATERPILLAR.**—Observing in your last that soot has been used against this destroyer alone, and mixed with lime and with ashes, I was surprised not to find it also used with salt, which has been found one of the best mixtures with soot; but salt alone, or with lime, or with gas liquor, or soda ash alone, which will not smut the fruit, are all effective soil vermin killers. Gooseberry bushes, with their depth of root, would probably bear 10 cwt. of salt per acre, spread over the ground of the fly, and watered with diluted gas liquor (1 to 5 or 6 water) enough to carry it gradually down 2 inches. This done now and again, when the first flies begin to appear, would probably so pickle the cocoon as to kill the fly, if not the larva, the leafy fertilizing quality of the am-

moniacal liquor counteracting the hindering reaction of the salt on vegetation, while both coöperating in the destruction of vermin, might supersede the necessity of digging away and burning the soil.—J. PRADEUX, in *Agricultural Gazette*.

ADVICES from Malaga announce the reappearance of the Vine Mildew. In 1853 it attacked the Muscatels or Raisin Grapes to such an extent, that in the case of one of the great growers there, only 14,000 boxes could be sent to the English market instead of 20,000, the usual quantity from his vineyards. In 1854 it left the Muscatels, or nearly so, and attacked the wine grapes. We now learn that it has once more seized the Muscatels as well as others. What is very curious, the bunches of grapes which touch the earth are free, those alone being attacked which appear on the higher branches. Of course, therefore, the trellised vines have suffered most. Another remarkable fact is announced, namely, that the mildew now attacks the grapes, leaving the foliage sound and healthy, whereas it formerly attacked the leaves first, and the grapes at a later period.

**CROPS IN IRELAND.**—The appearance of the crops in Ireland is most gratifying; the Potatoes are luxuriant, and hitherto there has not perhaps been half a dozen well authenticated instances of disease; there is, however, a report, not that I know resting on any good authority, that without any sign of disease in the leaf or stem the tuber has been found seriously affected. A very large quantity is planted this year, and as the disease ever makes its first and partial appearances, which it has not yet done, at the least a month before it becomes generally destructive, we may reckon on the crop approaching, pretty near maturity before the pest shall sweep over the whole land; it happened in 1847 (I think) that the crop was so far matured before it was struck by disease that the consequent withering was supposed by the sanguine to be the natural effects of its age, and they fondly hoped that the disease had disappeared, forgetting that it was unobserved in 1845 till after the Potatoes were dug, when they rotted away rapidly in the house and the pit. And this year, from foregone experience, ought to be one of late attack; every alternate year has been so from the first notice of it. We may therefore reckon on an abundance of this valuable esculent. And as the Oat crop promises largely, Ireland may be expected to contribute a good share to the general food fund. Turnips also promise well, though the early sowings suffered much from the fly. The meadows, which are always late with us, have so benefitted by the early summer rain that I think they will be on the heavy side.—J. M. G., in *Agricultural Gazette*.

**FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.**—To every 100 sheep, give half a pound of sulphur, mixed in their salt, twice a week. Get Blue Vitriol and dissolve as strong as possible, in hot cider, or vinegar. Pare the foot until the diseased part is all pared away, even if it takes the entire foot, and dip the feet of the whole flock, sound ones and all, in this liquid, twice a week, until the trouble is removed. In about three weeks after you commence doctoring your sheep, select from the flock such as you trust are well, and put them into a clean pasture by themselves, and continue dipping their feet the same as the diseased ones. Foot rot is very contagious, and sound sheep will get it by going into a pasture where diseased sheep have been, months after they have been removed. It is caused by wet pastures.—*Ohio Farmer*.

THE BACK VOLUMES OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, neatly bound, can now be supplied from the commencement. These of themselves constitute a beautiful and valuable FARMER'S LIBRARY, embracing a compendium of all the important agricultural articles that have appeared during the last thirteen years. First ten volumes, new edition, furnished bound for \$10.

Bound volumes XI, XII and XIII (new series), \$1 50 per volume; unbound, \$1 per volume. The whole thirteen volumes furnished bound for \$14 50.

## American Agriculturist.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 6.

See last page for terms to new and renewing subscribers to the *Agriculturist* alone, or to the *Agriculturist* and *Times* combined.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The space required for our comprehensive Index compels us to leave over several letters, and answers to queries, which are already in type. In our next number, for October 1st, the increase of pages and omission of miscellaneous matter will give us ample room to do justice to all.

REST ASSURED that the *Agriculturist*, at half the old price, will be hereafter quite as valuable as formerly. With a month to get out each number, we shall be able to make it more choice and more practical. Will not every farmer and every farmer's wife get during the year many hints that will each be worth in money more than one dollar.

MARK HOW COMPREHENSIVE!—We read carefully nearly every agricultural paper in the English language, and some besides; and winnow from them all the kernels of pure good grain which are worth putting into our bin—viz: the pages of the enlarged *Agriculturist*.

OUR FARM is a very large and varied one. Instead of confining our observations to a few acres, cultivated according to our own peculiar notions, we travel over hundreds of other's farms embracing every variety of soil and practice, and thence glean information to set before our readers.

OUR AGENTS are such of our readers as may be disposed to speak well of the *Agriculturist* to their friends and neighbors—a host of them we trust—not for the pay of a few paltry pence, but to advance a good cause and to benefit those who may by their instrumentality, be led to read, study, reason, and be profited thereby.

NEXT WEEK you will get the *Times* on the usual day for the *Agriculturist*. The agricultural department is under the care of Mr. Judd, and contains a large amount of agricultural intelligence, practical articles &c., and in addition a most complete and comprehensive department of news, &c.

A BEAUTIFUL BOOK.—Beginning with the next number we shall use a superior paper, and set the whole matter in leaded type, so that it will form a most beautiful volume, superior to a majority of magazines. The size of the pages will be the same as now, so as not to break the harmony of the series of volumes.

OUR FANCY.—We use plain, square type for our title-page, and the rest of the paper, and

put no border to the pages, because we think this general style is the neatest, and that it is every way conformable to the best taste.

PROMPTLY renew, and send in new names if you would be sure of the first number, so as to have the next volume complete. We shall print a lot of extra copies, but they may be immediately exhausted by the large increase of subscribers, which our reduction of terms will undoubtedly bring in. We shall begin printing one part of each monthly number by the 20th of the preceding month, and wish to know by that time how many will be wanted.

### GREAT TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN SKILL.

EUROPEANS BEATEN ON THEIR OWN GROUND AND HANDSOMELY ACKNOWLEDGING THE AMERICANS AS VICTORS.

The great and final trial of Agricultural Implements gathered at the WORLD'S EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, now in progress in Paris, came off on August 13th, at La Trappes, thirty miles from Paris, upon the farm of Mr. Dailly, Postmaster-General of France. Previous partial trials had awakened such a general interest in the occasion, that Prince Napoleon, and many of the highest officers of State, went out from Paris; while about twenty distinguished Americans, including ex-President Fillmore, Senator Tombs of Georgia, Mr. Corcoran the Washington Banker, and others equally eminent, were on the ground to cheer on their countrymen, and to rejoice with them in the final result. Various implements were tested, but the great interest of the day was centered in the Threshers and Reapers, especially in the latter.

In the trial of Threshers, which lasted only 30 minutes, six men were set to work with flails, and at the same time the best French, English, and Belgian machines, and Pitt's American Thrasher, with the following result:

Six men with flails.....	60 liters of wheat
Pinet's Belgian Thrasher .....	150 liters "
Dunoir's French Thrasher .....	250 liters "
Clayton's English Thrasher.....	410 liters "
PITT'S AMERICAN THRASHER.....	740 liters "

This is in nearly the ratio of 1—2½—4—7 12½, making the American machine to do the work of 74 men; or of 5 Belgian machines; or of more than 3 French machines, and nearly double that of the best English machines. The *Moniteur*, the leading Journal of France, says, "the American Thrasher gained the honors of the day." \* \* \* "It literally devoured the sheaves of wheat." \* \* \* "It is frightful to look at." &c.

Seven Reapers—three American, two English, and two French—were entered. Previous trials had scared all others from coming upon the ground.

About an acre was allotted to each machine, and they all started at the tap of the drum. The poorest American machine finished the plot in a little more than half the time required by the best of the European machines. The time occupied was

By McCormick's (operated by McKenzie).....	10½ minutes.
By Manny's (from Illinois).....	16 minutes.
By Hussey's (Wright's improvement).....	18 minutes.

The European machines came out in from

30 to 90 minutes. No incident could have been more pleasing to Americans than to have seen ex-President Fillmore mounted upon a shock of wheat, the most interested and excited spectator upon the field. It argues well for the future of Agriculture, when our politicians of the highest class enter with so much spirit into occasions like this. We hope to see many such manifestations of interest in farm improvements, during our great annual exhibitions now about to open at home.

The trial of mowers resulted in a similar triumph of American skill. The French machines will henceforth be superseded, and their patents worthless.

In Pianos, the American instruments are also foremost. This circumstance puzzles the French most of all. They were somewhat prepared for being excelled in the heavy agricultural implements, but how the Americans—half-civilized as they esteem us—should successfully compete with more than three hundred fine French pianos, is beyond their comprehension. In their simplicity, they had supposed that they had furnished most of the pianos to this country, and indeed, all of the good instruments of this kind. Some of our country men, and women, too, who have attached so much value to foreign manufactures, will have their obtuse vision sharpened. These results will do more than a thousand tariffs to develop and foster American manufactures.

### BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

CORRECTION.—A typographical error in the advertisement of this Society last week, entirely changed the meaning of the last paragraph but two. It should read: Articles for competition in one class will be *ineligible* to compete in any other, and not *eligible* as printed.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.—Some forty head, mostly Short Horns, arrived from England at Philadelphia, the past week. They were principally for Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, and Messrs. Becar, Morris, Spencer, and Brooks, of New York. Several of them were purchased at high prices, at the late sale of Mr. Tanqueray, of Hendon, England. They are very fine animals as a lot. A few Alderneys and Ayrshires came over at the same time.

In giving the beautiful cut of the Short Horn cow, Nymph 2nd, in our last number, we omitted to state that she is the property of Messrs. B. & C. S. Haines, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

ASTRAY.—"Cutting Grain," in No. 99 is wrongly credited to Farmer & Visitor—just as we found it—instead of to the German-town Telegraph, where it first appeared, and where many other good articles originate.

SALE OF DEVON CATTLE.—We desire to call attention to the sale advertised by Mr. Gould at page 408 of this paper.



## THE IROQUOIS, OR SIX NATIONS.

For some weeks past we have had upon our table a very entertaining volume, with the above title, written by our frequent contributor, "Minnie Myrtle," and published in beautiful form by Messrs. Appleton, of this city. We have, from time to time, taken up this book for perusal, till we have read it through, and we can assure every one who peruses it, that they will find it both instructive and entertaining. The subject is a defense of the character, and the humanity of the Indian tribes generally, especially of the Six Nations included under the general name of Iroquois. Minnie Myrtle has spent some time among the remnant of these tribes, studying their present and past manners, customs and history, and she shows them to be worthier of a better name than mere *savages*. The style and the incidents of the book are interesting, and we hope it will have a place in every well read public and private library. We give a few extracts as examples of the author's defense of the much abused aborigines:

\* \* \* Almost any portrait which we have of Indians, represents them with tomahawk and scalping knife in hand, as if they possessed no other but a barbarous nature. Christian nations might with equal justice be always represented with cannon and balls and swords and pistols, as the emblems of their employments and their prevailing tastes. \* \* \* There is no danger of painting Indians, so that they will become attractive to civilized people; and there is no need of painting them more hideously than they paint themselves.

There is a bright and pleasing side to Indian character; and thinking that there has been enough written of their wars and their cruelties, of the hunter's and the fisherman's life, I have sat down by their firesides, and listened to their legends, and tried to become acquainted with their domestic habits, and to understand their finer feelings, and the truly noble traits of their character.

It is so long now since they were the lords of our soil, and formidable as our enemies—they are so utterly wasted away and helpless that we can afford to listen to the truth, and to believe that even our enemies had virtues. Man was created in the image of God, and it can not be that any thing human is utterly vile and contemptible.

\* \* \* The terrible tortures they inflicted upon their enemies have made their name a terror, and yet there were not so many burnt and hung and starved by them as perish among Christian nations by these means. \* \* \* But I am inclined to think that Indians are not alone in being savage—not alone barbarous, and heartless, and merciless.

\* \* \* It is not just to compare the Indian of the fifteenth with the Christian of the fifteenth century. Compare him with the barbarian of Britain, of Russia, of Lapland, Kamtschatka and Tartary, and represent him as truly as these nations have been represented, and he will not suffer by the comparison. \* \* \* There is nothing in the character of Alexander of Macedon—who "conquered the world, and wept that he had no more to conquer"—to compare with the noble qualities of King Philip, of Mount Hope; and among his warriors is a long list of brave men unrivaled in deeds of heroism, by any in ancient or modern story. But in what country, and by whom were they hunted and tortured and slain? Who was it that met together to rejoice and give

thanks at every species of cruelty inflicted upon those who were fighting for their wives and their children, their altars and their God? When it was recorded that "men, women, and children, indiscriminately, were hewn down and lay in heaps upon the snow," it is spoken of as doing God's service, because they were nominally heathen. "Before the fight was finished, the wigwams were set on fire, and into these, hundreds of innocent woman and children had crowded themselves and perished in the general conflagration," and for this, thanksgivings are sent up to heaven. The head of Philip is strung bleeding upon a pole, and exposed in the public streets; but it is not done by savage warriors, and the crowd that huzzas at the revolting spectacle assembled on the Sabbath in a Puritan church, to listen to the gospel that proclaims peace and love to all men. His body is literally cut in slices to be distributed among the conquerors, and a Christian city rings with acclamation.

Speaking of the invasion of the Genesee Country, in 1777, by the army under General Sullivan, our author says:

The villages of Wyoming and Cherry Valley were devastated and destroyed by British and Indians, and the shocking story is repeated and dwelt upon as unparalleled in atrocity. The Indian is called a barbarian and bloodthirsty assassin—the personification of cruelty and revenge. But when it is recorded of the American army that "they were sent in every direction to overrun and lay waste Indian settlements, cut down their orchards, destroy their provisions and crops, kill their cattle and horses, and apply the besom of destruction to every thing that could give shelter or sustenance to man or beast;" and it is added, that "they meted out the full measure of destruction and desolation upon every settlement that came in their way, and actually destroyed forty Indian villages, one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of corn, vast quantities of beans and other vegetables, a great number of horses, and all farming utensils, and indeed every thing that was the result of labor or the produce of cultivation; all this being the unmolested and unremitting employment of five thousand men for three weeks;" and to close their labors of destruction, applied the torch to the ancient metropolis of the Seneca Nation, which contained one hundred and twenty-eight houses—many being killed and many taken prisoners, and all obliged to flee—men, women, and children—through the wilderness, strewing the way with the dead and dying—it is called "gallant," a "brilliant achievement," a "glorious exploit!"

## CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN THE CRIMEA.

The following extract from McCormick's "Visit to the Camp before Sevastopol," recently published by the Appleton's, will show some of the attendant circumstances of war.

The Commissariat ponies and drivers left the village (Balaklava) every morning with the provisions, for the several divisions. Large baskets, or panniers, were fastened on the backs of the ponies, and in these the biscuit and beef was carelessly thrown. It was frequently the case that in the transmission from cask to basket, the beef fell into the mud. "Is that your beef?" said a chap to his companion, who had just rescued a huge chunk of "Ohio fed" that had buried itself in the beach mud, and thrown it into one of the baskets. "No," was the sharp reply, "but it's somebody's beef!"

The drivers each had some six or eight ponies to look after, and in the tangled mass of stores and human beings, it was very difficult for them to get their loads and effect

a clearance. The ration rum was transported to the camp in small casks, one tied on each side of the mule or horse conveying it.

Nothing could exaggerate the miserable lot of the Commissariat ponies. It was generally late in the afternoon, and sometimes very late at night, when they returned from their toilsome camp journey. Then, instead of the comfort of a shed to shelter them from the bitter weather, they were promiscuously huddled into an open field back of the village, there to live on a meager supply of cut straw or coarse hay, without even the benefit of curry-comb, blanket, or bedding. During the icy weather, the smooth flat shoes worn in nearly every instance, exposed the jaded animals to the most painful casualties. Shiploads of fresh horses were constantly arriving from Varna. Many died on the way, and the whole camp bore revolting testimony to their rapid demise under the privations of the service. Many fell down with exhaustion before they had proceeded even one mile on their way to the camp. The packsaddles were instantly removed, and the poor creatures abandoned to die by inches, though now and then a humane man would relieve their tedious agony, by the skillful application of his revolver.

Every road was lined with decaying carcasses. I have passed by a hundred in a single day.

The steamer Trent brought some three hundred first-class mules from Alicant, in Spain. They were remarkably stout, fat and glossy; and as I saw them ranged along the muddy beach, when they were first landed, they looked spirited and gay. Two weeks of commissariat labor changed their appearance wonderfully. It seems almost incredible that animals should have lived at all under such treatment and scanty food, as they never failed to be subject to during the entire winter."

## FEEDING, MOWING LANDS IN AUTUMN.

I am not disposed to regard the feeding of grass lands, in the fall, by the farm stock, as so decidedly injurious as many seem to suppose. Perhaps there are cases where the future crop has, to a certain extent, been diminished by the excessive feeding of the stubble in the fall; but that in nine cases out of ten, perhaps in nineteen out of twenty, the growth of the grass is increased by the consumption of the aftermath of the previous year, I have no manner of doubt. When the land is low, and saturated as low lands almost always are late in the fall, there is no question that the trampling of heavy cattle is a very decided injury, not only to the soil, which it renders rough and uneven, but to the roots of the grass, which are broken and destroyed. I think that so far as the value of fall feed is concerned—unless where a scarcity of winter or cured feed is threatened, our estimate is generally too high. When animals are allowed a free range in mowing meadows or fields, after the hay crop has been removed, and the aftermath allowed to get a good start, they are never much inclined to partake of drier and more retentive feed; it has a tendency to satiate the appetite, and to create disrelish for hay and sometimes even for meal and grain, without being a substitute for either.

I have known animals which were allowed to feed late in autumn, in well set luxuriant inclosure of aftermath, actually lose in weight, while the opposite result was clearly manifest in others which were kept up, and supplied only with hay. If we are so situated as to be sure of a competent supply of cured food during the winter, without incurring extravagant outlays of cash, it is perhaps better, on the whole, to restrict our stock—

with the exception of sheep and cows in milk, as much as possible to cured fodder.

But sheep and cows should be allowed to partake of green feed as long as it is to be obtained. They do better on it than on hay, even if they are supplied with grain. Sheep, however, are of all animals, perhaps, the most decidedly injurious to mowing lands, when allowed to feed late in the fall. The formation of their mouths, and particularly of their teeth, enables them to cut closer than other animals—often below the surface of the soil, thereby fatally injuring the roots by laying them bare and exposed to frost. But the cow can effect little damage in this way. She is not so rigid an economist, or perhaps, I should say, is far less greedy and voracious, and takes only what the plants can spare as well as not.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

#### NANKIN OR SHANGHAI SHEEP.

On the 13th of September last, or a little more than ten months ago, I bought four sheep of the Nankin breed—all ewes—from a ship that arrived from Canton. They had been on ship-board about 160 days. I sent them to my farm, Norwalk Island, Ct., for the purpose of trying sheep raising in a small way. It may be proper to state that I had no other sheep before these—bought none afterward—nobody gave me any—they were all I had. In the course of three weeks I lost five—(remember I had originally but four)—and had eleven left, and now I count as many as twenty-six.

Now this story may savor a little of Munchausen, and unless I explain, will hardly be credited for the truth. The increase of course is the question before us. The ewes each had three lambs, making them sixteen, old and young: but one of the ewes was hurt in transporting her to the Island, and she died in the act of parturition, with all her issue, and one other lamb died also, leaving eight lambs and three old ewes; these I wintered, and now, both old and young are coming in again, four having done so. From this second crop so far, one has two lambs, another has four; still another four; and one has five lambs; and when they all shall have had lambs, which will be in two or three weeks, I shall have as many as thirty-five or forty, all from three sheep, in ten or eleven months; and although it may seem incredible, in the short space of two years at that rate, I must have (supposing I parted with none,) at the least five hundred. Can Pennsylvania beat this? I should state another remarkable fact in relation to them, that has occurred since I saw you; i. e., the old ewes have within two weeks gone to the buck again, and will have lambs again, say by next Christmas, or three times in fifteen months.—THEODORE SMITH, in *Progressive Farmer*.

**TO TAKE OUT STAINS.**—Coffee stains, mud splashes, &c., will mostly give way to the use of soap and water. Curd soap should be applied for this purpose. Obstinate stains, which will not yield to these treatments, must be submitted to the bleaching powers of the fumes of burning sulphur. This is conveniently applied by igniting some brimstone under a cone or funnel made of cardboard. The stains must be wet, and then held over the top of the chimney until they disappear.

**To get a suit of clothes cheap, good and honestly made,** go to the unpretending shop of Charles Emmons, No. 11 Peck-slip. o says a well-dressed friend at our elbow.

#### TETHERING CATTLE.

Those who have visited the Island of Jersey for the purpose of procuring pure specimens of the very beautiful and valuable breed of dairy cattle peculiar to that island, must have observed with surprise, the very large number of cows, heifers and calves that the occupiers of farms containing from ten to a dozen acres of land only, contrive to keep on their very small holdings, much of it, also, lying in open field, with no fence, and boundary stones only marking their lines of separation; yet upon these strips of land they feed their cattle, without fear that they will trespass upon the crops adjoining, even to the extent of a fraction. This they do, by practising a rigid course of tethering their live-stock, of whatever age or kind, even to the sheep; which thus *shave* the crop with the closeness of the shears and the precision of an inch-rule; while without the aid of the tether, perhaps it would not be too much to calculate that they could not support one-half the stock they do. To be sure, their land is one of the happiest and their climate one of the most delicious that can be imagined—a dry soil in a moist climate, for it is said, it rains on the island three hundred days, or rather nights and days in the year; with three green-crops that may be said to be almost peculiar to the channel-islands—namely, the “Luzerne,” the “Jersey kale,” or gigantic kale, and the “Jersey parsnip;” yet all these, without the most rigid system of tethering, would not enable them to rear the very large number of young cattle which are being constantly sent abroad, east, west, north and south, at the age of a year and a half.

But the system of the tethering cattle is by no means confined to these islands, or to small farms; on very many of the best managed farms in England, and where the fields are large and the crops heavy, the system is found to be equally beneficial in every point of view, especially with regard to economy; the stock being thus prevented from roaming over the crop to be fed, destroying it with their tread and soiling it with their excrements. There, the farms are furnished with an iron plug and chain for each animal thus tethered, the range being in accordance with the state of the crop, which, if heavy, is doled out to the animal by a removal of the plug three feet in width, as he can thus cut off the crop without stepping upon it; horses being secured by a strap and buckle around the fetlock of the fore foot, and cows, by a strap and buckle around the root of the horns; these straps being made of leather, not hemp, or rope, as that will swell and shorten during wet weather, to the pain and grief of the animal. In many cases, the crop on a long field will be found to grow as fast as the animals can feed it off, for by the time they reach to the farther end, the growth at the entrance will have made such progress as to be sufficient to tether over again, the land having had the advantage of the dressing of their excrements, regularly spread; as also, that from the carbonic gas from the lungs of the animal, which I am satisfied from long experience and careful observation amounts to far more in the way of manure than many are aware of or ever dream of. I can easily understand how tethering cattle can be made most convenient and profitable in a late spring season, but how the system of soiling is then to be conducted, I never could satisfactorily learn.—J. TILLSON, in *Boston Cultivator*.

**STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.**—A German astronomer says that in twenty millions of years from now the earth will be destroyed by a comet.

## Horticultural Department.

### TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

Whatever may be experienced by different parties in various localities, I conclude that it will be granted by most men who are at all conversant with the subject that autumn is the safest and consequently the best time to transplant evergreens. When I say autumn, I mean the latter half of September and first half of October: so much as to time in general. Nevertheless, I would in every instance advise the operation to be modified by the exercise of a sound discretion on the part of the manager—be he gardener or not; and by his judgement of the character and quality of the soil, the state of the weather at the time, the size and condition of the plants, &c., &c., all which must be regulated by the good sense of the planter, and on the right exercise of this, success or failure will follow. Without any high pretensions, I may state that I have had some experience in planting, the result of which is, that in this, as in most other things, there are exceptions to general rules; but, on the whole, my endeavor in transplanting an evergreen would be as to time to do it early enough to let the roots get a living hold of the soil before the vital action of the plant is arrested by the approaching cold of winter. It sometimes happens that evergreens planted in spring do well. If plants and ground are in relative right condition, and the atmosphere clouded, the roots act at once, and they are safe; this is an exception: but if keen dry winds and clear sky are then prevalent, adieu to the evergreens. Many years ago somebody (I have forgotten who) wrote something plausible about the safety of transplanting deciduous trees in summer when full of leaf; to test the matter, I transplanted some Black Italian Poplars (I think six in number) in free growth, and in an open sandy meadow near the side of a river. The trees were carefully lifted, saving all their roots, which were carefully and naturally laid out in wide and not deep holes, and saturated with water (which, however, the soil would not retain) most plentifully. The result was that every one died. Could anything else have been expected? So much for listening to idle day-dreamers. I ought to have stated that the Poplars were from 15 to 20 feet in height.—*QUERCUS, in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

### DIOSCOREA BATATAS.

I began to feel convinced that what has been said in favor of this esculent as a profitable acquisition to British industry is far from being true, and that the public has been led to spend money upon an article of no practical value. Nor does there appear to be any beauty in the foliage or habit of the plant to attract attention beyond that of a Scarlet Runner. Mr. Henderson's pamphlet contains much encouragement, but theoretical plausibility does now what it ever has done—fails to satisfy a practical public. I always feel it disagreeable to impugn or throw discredit over what appears to be respectable evidence, but in this case there is no other alternative, and now let us appeal to facts. Like others I was supplied with tubers, which were placed in small pots about the beginning of April, and submitted to a temperature of 60° till the shoots had grown 5 to 6 inches in length. The plants were then removed to a cooler situation, and ultimately to a cold frame, where they remained till they were planted in the open air, which was towards the middle of June. The situation chosen for them was a south border, well drained, and at the time of



planting the heat of the border at 1 foot deep was 64°. The surface was formed into ridges from 5 to 7 inches high, and upon the top of these the shoots were closely pegged down. For three weeks the plants were covered every night with large bell-glasses, and as a precaution against cutting winds throughout the day Laurel branches were placed in rows between the ridges. With all this care and close attention to other matters, the shoots do not increase in length; they wither at the points, die off, and are succeeded from below the soil by fresh growths, which share the fate of their predecessors. The above is the result of my experience, and I know that others who have tried the plant have fared no better.

A. CRAMB.

[It is too soon to say what it is worth, the tubers not being formed till August and September.]—*Gardeners Chronicle*.

### Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,  
Is relished by the best of men."

An ex-commission merchant, confessing his rascality, says he once sent the following "returns" for a crop of corn consigned him:

"Mr. Brown—Sir: I have according to your instruction, made a forced sale of your corn, and received for it.....\$475 00  
Against which I have commission—  
For Boatage.....\$125 00  
Cartage.....12 00  
Wheelage.....12 50  
Storage.....90 00  
Ratage.....30 00  
Saleage.....45 00  
.....\$314 50

Leaving, as you perceive, a balance in your favor of.....\$160 50  
You can draw upon me for that sum. Trusting that you will honor me with still further consignments,

I remain, sir, yours sincerely,

SAM SWINTON."

By the next mail Mr. Brown sent back the account, with these words at the bottom:

"You infernal villian! put in *stealage*, and keep the whole of it!"—*Boston Post*.

**DRY LEAVES FROM THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.**—Money has been called "the sinews of war," and for this reason: without money, how is it possible for an army to make an advance? It is with health as with our property—we rarely trouble ourselves in looking seriously after it until there is very little of it left to look after. Few men are "driven to desperation," without having a hand themselves in the driving. In female phraseology, it is almost invariably a man who is "a great big stupid," and a woman who is "a great big silly." Uneasy is the head that wears a wig in a gale of wind! Poverty must be a woman—it is so fond of pinching a person.

**APPEARANCES ARE DECEPTIVE.**—"Not very long ago," says an English paper, "an express train drew up at a railway station at no great distance from the borders of Scotland, and a gentleman 'bearded like the pard,' accompanied by a noble looking lady, left a first class carriage and entered the refreshment room. Just at that moment, a native, who had been paying his devotions with too great fervor at the shrine of the jolly god, was industriously emancipating an effervescing draught from a flask he held in his hand, and either thoughtlessly or recklessly directed the cork towards the face of the dis-

tinguished looking traveler, who jerked aside to avoid the missile. "Oh! there's a fellow to stand fire," exclaimed the spirituous hero. "You wouldn't do for the Crimea." It was the gallant leader, Lord Cardigan, the glorious "six hundred" who charged at Balaclava, to whom the taunt was addressed.

A celebrated English judge, on being asked what contributed most to success at the bar, replied, "Some succeeded by great talent, some by high connexions, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling."

**LIVE STOCK OF OHIO.**—A correspondent of the *Louisville Courier*, who has been traversing Ohio, gives a very interesting account of the progress made in that State in the improvement of live stock, especially the breeds of cattle. Some parts of the State, such as the counties of Pickaway, Madison, Highland, Licking, &c., have long been celebrated in this respect, but it is within a comparatively few years only that all sections have gone to work industriously and energetically to improve the breeds of their cattle and establish herds of commanding reputation. The writer attributes this result in a great measure, if not chiefly, to legislation favoring the establishment of agricultural societies in all the counties. Men of landed estates and pecuniary resources are at the present time embarking energetically in the business of cattle raising, and farmers generally throughout the State are catching the infection from them.

### Markets.

#### REMARKS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, September 5.

A rapid stride has been made during the past week, towards the fall in flour which we have predicted for some weeks past, and which we have warned our readers to be prepared for. Flour is to-day fully \$1 per bbl. lower than one week ago. Some few brands, such as the "Fancy Genesee," "Fancy and common to good Ohio," have declined 75 to 87½c.; while "Favorite and Extra State" and "Extra Genesee," have gone down \$1 25 to \$1 75 per bbl. Wheat has, of course, declined correspondingly. Continued reports come in from various parts of the country of the great yield, not only of wheat, but of almost all other crops. A letter from Sycamore Mills, Tennessee, says that wheat is so abundant that it is selling for 50c. per bushel, and corn, recently worth \$1, will soon sell for 20 cents; and yet farmers are making more money than at the higher price, as every thing grows so luxuriantly.

Corn is every where flourishing, though we hear of too cold weather, and in some instances of frosts, thus early, in the northern towns of New-England. We may yet have frosts early enough in the northern States and Canadas to materially injure the Corn crop.

Potatoes also promise to be an extraordinary crop, but we begin to hear occasional reports of the rot. The worst reports are from Long Island and eastern Massachusetts. Yesterday we learned that two farmers on Long Island, near Coney Island, had lost about 4,000 bushels by the rot. Such reports are, however, quite limited as yet.

But notwithstanding the recent very favorable reports of excellent crops in Europe, as well as generally in this country, it is not worth while to get frightened at the prospect of extraordinarily low prices. Our recent articles upon this subject, both in the *American Agriculturist* and in the *Times*, have been extensively copied throughout the country; wheat growers are taking the hint and sending their grain to market; so that the danger of all the crop being withheld till spring, is not so imminent as it was two or three weeks since. The crop will come to market more uniformly, and better prices will be maintained throughout the year than we had reason to fear at one time. Speculators have now disposed of their old stocks of flour, and they are ready to operate for a fall. It will now suit their purpose to spread the most glowing accounts of abundant crops. We may add, however, that the chief cause of the fall in flour has not arisen so much from the increased amount sent to market, as from the cessation in the foreign demand, which has heretofore exhausted all the surplus flour in our seaboard cities.

Corn has fallen 4 to 5 cents per bushel. Oats are 8 to 10 cents cheaper.

Sugar, quite an advance.

Cotton is unchanged in price.

The Weather begins to feel autumn-like, but is generally quite pleasant. We had considerable rain on Monday, and a little on Sunday; otherwise the week past has been clear, and even delightful.

#### NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Reported Expressly for the *American Agriculturist*.

WEDNESDAY Sept. 5, 1855.

N. B.—The rates in these reports refer to the estimated weight of the beef in the quarters.

The decline in the price of beeves continues. It is more difficult to-day to reach the fractions above ten cents than last week. Butchers claim the reduction of another half cent, which owners are unwilling to submit to, and sales are dull. One hundred head were left over from last week.

The best cattle this week are grade Durhams, from Kentucky—shipped at Cincinnati—lay by to rest one day at Erie, 2 days at Buffalo, and one day at Albany. Home weight averaged 1,600; will dress by estimation 850 lbs., selling at about 10½ cents. The majority of sales were under 9c., and inferior cattle sold for less than 8c.

At Allerton's there has been during the week.....2,482  
There is to-day.....2,582  
Of these 355 were in the New-York Yards.

There came by the

Harlem Railroad—Beeves.....	105
Cows and Calves.....	18
Veals.....	223
Sheep and Lambs.....	1454
Swine.....	9
Hudson River R'd.—Beeves.....	396
Erie Railroad.....	1500
Sheep and Lambs.....	137
Swine.....	116

There were from

New-York.....	327	Ohio.....	820
Illinois.....	441	Indiana.....	—
Penna.....	61	Kentucky.....	417

At Brownings the receipts were, of

Beeves.....	790.....	at 7@10½
Cows and Calves.....	118.....	\$30@40
Veals.....	152.....	at 4½@6c

At O'Briens—

Beeves.....	426.....	at 7@9
Veals.....	112.....	same prices as above.
Cows and Calves.....	94.....	\$25@35

The supply of Sheep and Lambs is:

At Allerton's.....	1581
At Brownings.....	8593
At Chamberlain's.....	8764

Total.....18 980

At Allerton's, sheep are better to-day than previously. No Store sheep. Good sheep sell from \$4 to \$5. Extra, \$6 to even \$9. Lambs from \$3 to \$5.

Browning reports large increase in the receipts. Average run fair. Not as many poor ones as last week. The market was good latter part of the week. Monday and Tuesday 4,416 head arrived, which overstocked the market and prices declined nearly or quite 50 cts. per head. About 1,000 are in the pens to-day.

McCarthy's sales were 2,552, for \$8,727—average, \$3 41. Haines & Baldwin... 1,050, for \$3,398—average, \$3 20.

Swine.—Stock hogs are selling from 5 to 7c. Fat hogs, 6½ to 7½c. Pork, 8½ to 9½c.

Mr. Chamberlin reports—  
Beef... 841... at 7@10c  
Sheep and Lambs... 8764... at 2@6c  
Cows and Calves... 129... at \$25@60

### PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported Exclusively for the American Agriculturist.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The price of the different qualities of Potatoes still keeps up to about \$1 50 a barrel. This is no criterion of the fall market, as supplies from the farmers have not yet begun to come in. We see no probability of any advance in prices as, notwithstanding the apprehensions of the decrease, there is an immense supply yet to come in. Those farmers who can do so will probably realize most by disposing of their surplus Potatoes at an early date, as we have but a year in which to eat them, and the time is too short for the supply. We are doing our best now, as they are the cheapest food.

The quantity of Peaches improves; there are more "Free Stones." The supply is full as great, and yet we quote same rates.

Tomatoes are at merely nominal price. There is considerable stir in pears this week, and fancy pears are bringing fine prices.

Sweet Potatoes have fallen 50c. per bbl. Watermelons continue in good demand at sustained prices. Muskmelons are growing plentier and declining.

### VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Long Island Whites....	per basket	\$—50@ 56
Do. do. Mercers.....	do.	50@ 56
New-Jersey, Dyckman's.....	per bbl.	1 75@ —
Do. do. Mercers.....	do.	1 50@ —
Sweet Potatoes—Delawares.....	do.	3 —@ —
Do. Virginias.....	do.	2 50@ —
Onions—Red.....	per bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Do White.....	do.	1 25@ 1 75
Do Silver Skins.....	do.	1 50@ —
Corn—sweet.....	per 100	75@ —
Cabbages.....	per 100	2 00@ 2 50
Cucumbers.....	do.	31@ —
Squashes—White.....	per bas.	25@ —
Yellow.....	do.	37@ —
Tomatoes.....	per bask.	12@ 25
Beans—Lima.....	per bask.	50@ 75
Do String.....	do.	25@ 37
Beets.....	per doz.	25@ 37
Carrots.....	do.	25@ —
Turnips.....	per bush.	25@ 37
Plums—Blue Gages.....	do.	28@ 50
Green Gages.....	do.	50@ 75
Apples, Sour.....	per bbl.	\$1 50@ 1 75
Sweet Bow.....	do.	1 75@ 2 —
Common.....	do.	50@ 75
Crab.....	per bush.	2 00@ —
Pears, Bartlett.....	per bbl.	12 @13—
Fancy.....	do.	6 —@ 8 00
Bell.....	do.	3 25@ 3 50
Common.....	do.	2 —@ 2 50
Peaches.....	per bask.	25@ 50
Extra do.....	do.	75@ —
Watermelons.....	per 100	10 @12—
Musk Melons.....	do.	1 50@ 1 75
Butter Orange County.....	per lb.	—@25c.
State.....	do.	18@23c.
Western.....	do.	14@16c.
Cheese State.....	do.	9@10c.
Western.....	do.	8@9c.
Eggs State.....	per doz.	—@17c.
Jersey.....	do.	—@18c.
Poultry—Spring Chickens.....	per pair	38@62c.
Fowls.....	do.	68@75
Ducks.....	do.	—@68c.
Turkeys.....	per lb.	—@16c.
Geese.....	per pr.	1 75@2 —
Egg Plants.....	per doz.	—@19c.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Cotton—	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling.....	11½	11½	11½	11½
Fair.....	12½	12½	13	13½
Flax—				
Jersey.....	per lb. — 8 @— 9			
Flour and Meal—				
State, common brands.....	6 87 @—			
State, straight brands.....	6 87 @—			
Genesee, fancy brands.....	8 50 @—			
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 00 @11 75			
Canada.....	8 — @ 9 50			
Brandywine.....	7 75 @ 8 25			
Georgetown.....	7 75 @ 8 25			
Rye Flour.....	5 25 @—			
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 50 @—			
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	5 — @—			
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	per punch. — @21			
Grain—				
Wheat, White Genesee.....	per bush. 1 90 @—			
Wheat, do. Canada.....	— @ 1 80			
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 75 @—			
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 85 @—			
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 85 @ 1 90			
Rye, Northern.....	1 11 @—			
Corn, Round Yellow.....	— @ 90			
Corn, Round White.....	— @ 95			
Barley.....	1 03 @—			
Oats, River and Canal.....	45 @—			
Oats, New-Jersey.....	43 @—			
Oats, Western.....	51 @—			
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	per bush. 2 50 @—			
Hay—				
North River, in bales.....	— @ 1 —			
Wool—				
American, Saxony Fleece.....	per lb. — 38 @— 42			
American, Full Blood Merino.....	— 36 @— 37			
American, ½ and ¾ Merino.....	— 30 @— 33			
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	— 25 @— 28			
Superfine, Pulled, Country.....	— 30 @— 32			
No. 1, Pulled, Country.....	— 23 @— 25			

### Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):  
Ten cents per line for each insertion.  
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.  
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.  
Ten words make a line.  
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

**PEACH TREES FOR SALE.—10,000**  
first class Peach Trees, very thrifty and healthy, best market varieties, for sale low, in quantities to suit purchasers. The superiority of northern New-Jersey Peaches is so well known as to need no other recommendation.

ALSO:  
Mazzard Cherry pits, by the bushel or quart, preserved in the very best manner, and not allowed to become dry and worthless.

ALSO:  
Orange Quince Seed.—A very fine lot of this seed will be ready for delivery in November, fresh and pure.

WM. DAY,  
Morristown, N. J.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.  
**THOROUGHbred NORTH DEVON**  
and SHORT HORNED DURHAM CATTLE belonging to THOMAS GOULD, Esq., of Auburn, New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, October 5th, 1855, on the State Fair Ground, at Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., the Herd of Thoroughbred North Devon and Short Horned Durham Cattle, belonging to THOMAS GOULD, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.

Catalogues of sale can be had by addressing the Auctioneer, 81 Maiden-lane, N. Y.  
NOTE.—Mr. GOULD has kindly consented, should gentlemen having thoroughbred Cattle to dispose of wish to avail themselves of the sale, can do so by forwarding to the Auctioneer name and full list pedigree on or before Sept. 15th.

The Cattle must be on the ground the day before the sale.

**TRAVELING AGENTS who wish pleas-**  
ant and steady employment at wages \$12 per week, may address, inclosing stamp,  
M. S. BRODLIE,  
Burlington, Vt.

**PEACH TREES.**—The subscribers offer for sale from their RUMSON NURSERIES, Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, PEACH TREES of the choicest varieties. Also OSAGE PLANTS, for hedges.  
Having had long experience in the culture of the Peach Tree and Fruit, they feel confident in giving entire satisfaction.

N. B.—Post-office address, Red Bank, Monmouth Co., N. J.  
ASHER HANCE & SON.  
103-n

**SHORT HORNS.**—The subscribers offer for sale a few Bull and Heifer Calves, the get of ASTORIA, LORD, VANE TEMPEST 2d, imported 3d DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, and imported EARL VANE. Catalogues may be had from J. C. Jackson, Esq., No. 111 Water-st., N. Y., or the subscribers, at Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.  
B. & C. S. HAINES.

### RHODE-ISLAND HORSE AND CATTLE EXHIBITION.

THE RHODE-ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY,  
Will hold an Exhibition of  
**HORSES AND CATTLE,**

AT THE  
**WASHINGTON TROTTING PARK,  
PROVIDENCE,**

To commence on TUESDAY, September 11th, and to continue through the week.

The premium list amounts to **FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS.** Competition is open to all States and the British Provinces. Judges will be appointed from other States as far as practicable. The Exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry, and the Plowing and Drawing Matches, will take place on Tuesday, and an Auction Sale will be held. **EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS** are offered in premiums. An Address will be delivered before the Society in the evening.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the several classes of Horses will be exhibited, and on the afternoon of each day there will be a grand trial of speed of Trotting Horses. On Saturday the Premium Horses will be exhibited, and an Auction Sale will be held. **THIRTY-TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS** are offered in premiums on Horses.

In order to prevent the confusion which must necessarily arise from the entrance of too large a number of Trotting Horses, an entrance-fee of \$20 will be charged on those competing for \$200 premiums, and of \$30 to those competing for \$300 premiums, to be paid at the time of entering, which must be done on or before the 1st of September, at the office of the Society, Railroad Hall, Providence. The other entrance-fees are, \$5 for single Horses, and \$7 for matched Horses.

Arrangements have already been made with the New-York and Erie Railroad, and with the New-York Railroad and Steamboat line via Stonington, for the issue of Excursion tickets and for the transportation of stock at reduced rates. Such arrangements will be extended to other lines as far as may be practicable.

For further particulars reference is made to handbills, which will in all cases be forwarded on application to the Secretary.  
JOSEPH J. COOKE, President.  
C. T. KEITH, Secretary.

**BAGS.**  
NOYES & WHITTLESEY, No. 80 Water-st., (near Old Slip,) New-York.

Manufacture at the shortest notice, and keep for sale, every description and quality of GRAIN, FEED, FLOUR, SALT GUANO, COFFEE, SPICE, HAM, and GUNNY BAGS. Their facilities enable them to offer at lower rates, than any other establishment in the city. Particular attention paid to PRINTING and MAKING flour and salt SACKS.  
We can make and furnish from 10,000 to 20,000 BAGS per day.  
97-109n1214

**SUPERIOR SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.**  
The subscriber would sell a few Yearlings and Lambs, the get of his celebrated imported Prize Ram 112, from ewes which, like him, were winners at the Royal Ag. Society Show in England, and also from ewes selected from the flock of JONAS WEBB, Esq., expressly to be bred to 112.

He would also sell a few imported Ewes.  
SAMUEL THORNE,  
"Thornedale," Washington Hollow,  
Dutchess Co., N. Y.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.  
**AUCTION SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED DEVON CATTLE.**

The subscriber proposes to sell at Auction, his entire herd of thoroughbred "Herd Book" Devonshire Cattle, on WEDNESDAY, 17th OCTOBER next, at his farm, 2½ miles from Troy, N. Y., comprising 11 head of breeding Cows, and about 9 head of Bulls, Heifer and Bull Calves.

The originals of this fine herd were selected with great care through importations from England, and purchases in this country, and they have been bred with equal care, and all will admit on examination, they are a splendid herd of this popular breed of cattle.

Among the herd is the beautiful, 3-year-old, imported bull MAY BOY, bred by John T. Davy, Esq., of South Moulton, Devonshire, England, Editor of the English Devon Herd Book. This bull, as will be seen by his pedigree, is descended from the highest strain of blood that England affords, and for perfection in symmetry, vigor and sprightly action, it will be difficult to find his superior. His get, as will be seen in the herd, will attest his superiority as a stock getter.

There is, also, among the herd, a beautiful 4-year-old Heifer and her Bull Calf. She was imported from the celebrated herd of Lord Leicester.

A credit of 12 months will be given for approved paper on interest. Catalogues of the animals will soon be issued, with pedigrees and further particulars, and may be procured at the offices which publish this advertisement, and of the subscriber.

GEO. VAIL,  
Troy, N. Y.

**LAWTON BLACKBERRY.**—Genuine Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON,  
63-108n1189 No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

**WILLARD FELT, STATIONER,** has removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, New York 66-6m

**WILLARD FELT, No. 14 Maiden-lane,** Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 78-130

**NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY.**—Genuine Plants from the Original stock, deliverable in November, March or April, or sale by ISAAC ROOSEVELT, 95-120n1212 Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y.



